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by slow degrees that a fully appreciative public for works like these will develop. The services rendered by the publishers should therefore be all the more appreciated and publicly recognized.

Max Radin.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE. By Andrew A. Bruce. Macmillan Co., New York, 1921. pp. 284.

This is a history of the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota; the work of the Socialists, Townley, Lemke, Mills. As the latter is now organizing a Non-Partisan League in California, there will probably be much interest in this account of the League's activities in North Dakota.

The book contains a mass of unimpeachable facts with the references. In the interpretation of the facts, political and economic bias bring about the greatest diversity. The author, now Professor of Law in the University of Minnesota, was formerly Chief Justice of North Dakota, and resigned on account of the non-judicial attitude of his Socialist colleagues. He presents the issue from the point of view of a Progressive-Republican. He recognized and fought the old machine boss rule and the economic abuses of which the people justly complained, but he does protest emphatically against the international socialistic domination of the Non-Partisan League. On the whole, the League is not likely to have a fairer opponent.

We are too close to the movement to appraise it rightly, but a few features stand out prominently. There is the inevitableness of a reaction of this kind as the result of a brutal domination of a corrupt and capitalistic railroad machine. There is also the impossibility of drawing any definite economic conclusions from the experience of North Dakota, for while Governor Frazier of the Non-Partisan League has been recently recalled, the majority was not large and at no time has there been a decisive superiority in votes either way. Consequently, neither side has had a fair test of its policies. The attempt to control in one state the distribution of its product throughout the entire world and to obtain independence of the manufacturing and distributing interests is a difficult accomplishment. In fact, there seems in the Non-Partisan leaders an inability to realize the complexity and interrelation of economic forces and a depreciation of the skill which controls production and distribution on a large scale. Nothing has been shown by the leaders of the movement that would induce a capitalistic employer to trust any of them with the management of a big enterprise. The ability displayed is oratorical and political, not practical. It is probable, however, that the Socialists might admit this but justify it on the ground that they must make a beginning and that their movement contemplates an international control of distribution.

The movement naturally attracts to itself socialists, anarchists, I. W. W.'s, discontented elements generally, and some of the extreme lovers of democracy. It is apparent, however, that these

would be speedily disillusioned. It is not a movement for popular control, immediately at any rate. The forms of democracy are preserved, but the rule is even more autocratic than in the days of the old railroad gang. Townley has publicly stated that an autocrat was absolutely necessary to the success of their cause. Mills has concurred: "Let it be plainly said. It is impossible to fight the political machines built, financed and managed by the great private monopolists, except by the building of a machine with which to fight them. The League came into existence to fight a battle, and battles can be fought only with some one in command. Townley is in command." (p. 84.)

Whatever the ultimate solution, it will not appeal to the sober sense of men to revert to primitive justice and abrogate the distinction between the executive and the judiciary. The Non-Partisan League judges have announced that they will not be bound by precedent. They have opened up cases long after the time for appeal has gone by, and have publicly stated in advance how they are going to decide cases that may come up in the future for decision. Their avowed purpose is to carry out the policies of the Non-Partisan League.

A. M. Kidd.

Books Received

CONFLICT OF LAWS. By John P. Tiernan. Callaghan and Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1921. pp. vii, 122.

GENERAL THEORY OF LAW, MODERN LEGAL PHILOSOPHY SERIES. 2nd rev. ed. By N. M. Korkunov. Macmillan Company, New York, 1922. pp. xxviii, 524.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Charles Cheney Hyde. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1922. 2 vols. pp. lix, 832, xxvii, 925.

LAW OF SALES. By John Barker Waite. Callaghan and Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1921. pp. xii, 385.

LAW OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION. By William R. Schneider. Thomas Law Book Company, St. Louis, Missouri. 2 vols. pp. xxvii, 2013.

LE GOUVERNEMENT DES JUGES ET LA LUTTE CONTRE LA LEGISLATION SOCIALE AUX ETATS-UNIS. By Edouard Lambert. M. Giard & cie, Paris, France, 1921. pp. 276.